The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1327

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. 1739.

91° 1325.

The following Letter ought to have had a Place sooner, as well from the Matter as the Merits of it, but was unavoidably poſtpon'd; which we hope the Author will excuſe.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Saturday, Sept. 15. 1739.

SIR,

WHenever Mr. *D'Anvers*, or his *Iriſh Colleague*, attempt anſwering their Cotemporary Writers, they put me in mind of thoſe puny Antagoniſts I had ſeen engage with the late famous *Figg*. As thoſe never ſtood their Ground, but travers'd round the Stage the better to avoid the Edge of that manly Combatant's Sword; ſo do our doughty *Scribes* conſtantly fly round the Circle of Cavil and Evaſion, and never once come fairly to the Point in Debate. They ſkirmiſh like *Huſſars* at a Diſtance, without daring a regular Attack. But to do them Juſtice, I don't think that their evaſive Manner of engaging, proceeds ſo much from Cowardlineſs or Inability, as from a Conſciouſneſs that *Truth* is not on their Side. And what Man of never ſo great Courage or Addreſs, would venture to expoſe himſelf to an unequal Conflict?

But tho' it would be highly impudent to oppoſe Argumentatively, Reaſoning founded upon Facts ſupported by the moſt evident *Truth*, it muſt be admitted, that it is the moſt glaring Arrogance, to endeavour deſtroying ſuch Reaſoning in the Lump, by an *ipſe dixit*, without offering any Argument at all; or even the Shadow of an Argument.

And yet abſurd and inſulting as this Negative Method of Anſwering may ſeem, we ſee it Weekly practis'd, with the moſt bare-fac'd Effrontery, by the ſcribbling *Champions* of the *Oppoſition*. But of all their *Out-doings* of this Complexion, I don't remember to have ſeen any more conſpicuouſly inſulting, than what we read in this Day's *Craftſman*.

In your Paper of the 5th Inſtant, *the Late Improvements of our Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures*, were conſidered with the greateſt Candour and Accuracy, by one who ſeems to have been as unprejudic'd in his Obſervations, as his Manner of accounting for ſuch *Improvements* ſhews him to be entirely Maſter of his Subject.

This Gentleman, whoever he was, muſt have been converſant with Mercantile Buſineſs long before the preſent Oppoſition; for, he not only ſhews what our *Trade, Navigation*, and *Manufactures* are, but what they were; and from the moſt concluſive Arguments I ever read, proves that within theſe laſt *Twenty Years* they are improved very conſiderably.

But how does the ingenious Mr. *D'Anvers* go about invalidating all this Author had aſſerted in Proof of his Allegations? Why, by putting a Negative on all he ſays in the Lump.—— Let honeſt *Caleb* ſpeak for himſelf—— 'Notwithſtanding what a late Writer 'in the *Gazetteer* hath been pleaſed to advance, 'concerning the *Improvements of our Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures, for Twenty Years paſt*, 'the contrary is demonſtrably true, and diſcovers 'itſelf by its Effects every Day.'

This *Worthy*, ſure, muſt have a moſt contemptible Opinion of his Readers, when he dare thus, in the groſs, contradict Facts ſupported by Proofs, which are notorious to all the Nation, without offering the Shadow of an Argument in Support of his arrogant and falſe Aſſertion. Would he give any Colour to his Aſſertion, he ought to have attempted, at leaſt, to prove, that we have not now *One Third* more Shipping, more *Adventurers*, more *Seamen*, or more *Manufacturers* than we had *Twenty Years* ago. He ſhould have endeavour'd to ſhew, that the greateſt Part of our *Wooll* remains on Hand unwrought; and that we don't grow *One Third* more *Wooll* now than we did Twenty Years ago; that our Manufactures of *Linnen, Silk, Cottons*, and of *Metals*, are not increaſed and improved, beyond what the moſt ſanguine could have expected *Twenty Years* ago.

It was alſo incumbent upon him to attempt, at leaſt, proving, that the Benefits ariſing from *Inſurance* made in *London* for Account of Foreigners, and from *Freights* by being the Sea-Carriers of *Europe*, have not more than compenſated for any Increaſe of our *Luxurious Imports*; and that the Lowneſs of *Intereſt*, the ſettled State of *Publick Credit*, and the viſible Increaſe of our National Wealth, in every Thing that conſtitutes a National Stock, are not Proofs of the Advantages accruing by our Trade and Commerce.

If 'Squire *D'Anvers* had vouchſafed to handle theſe ſeveral Points and ſome others clearly demonſtrated by the Author of that *Gazetteer* he cavils at, he would be pardonable, even tho' he failed, as he certainly would, in making good his Aſſertions; but to deny the whole roundly in the groſs, as he does in his *Journal* of this Day, without a Shadow of Proof, or an Attempt to argue, is certainly the moſt atrocious Affront he could offer his Readers; for an Inſult upon the Underſtanding is the groſſeſt Affront—But he has them already under his Thumb, as he himſelf has often vainly boaſted; and conſequently, he thinks he may uſe them as impertinently and freely as he pleaſes.

The Preſumption of this Writer, and the Indulgence he meets with from his Readers, ſhew very plainly the Advantages of dealing in Scandal, Falſehood, and Invective; nor do they prove leſs the Depravity of the common Run of Readers, who, by an ill-judg'd Prejudice in Favour of Scandal and Defamation, cheriſh an Author who conſtantly deludes and impoſes upon them——but, *Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*

But that Mr. *D'Anvers* may not have the leaſt Room to tax us with Unfairneſs, we will tranſcribe all that he hath been pleas'd to advance in Anſwer to the Propoſitions laid down to prove the late Improvements of our *Trade, Navigation* and *Manufactures*. 'When, *ſays he*, 'was there a greater Appearance of Poverty 'in all Parts of the Kingdom? When were Rents 'worſe paid, or more Farms thrown up? When were 'there ſo many Bankruptcies, Inſolvencies, or Di'ſtreſſes in private Families?——

Tho' all this be but begging the Queſtion, without an Attempt to prove any thing; which might fully juſtify us to overlook his Interrogatories; yet, in deference to our Readers, who are entitled to all the Satisfaction a publick Writer can give them, we will conſider theſe Queries in Courſe.

To the Firſt, we anſwer, That there was a far greater Appearance of *Poverty* in all Parts of the Kingdom *twenty Years* ago than is at preſent. And, intrepid as *Caleb* is on moſt Occaſions, I ſcarce think he would have put this Queſtion, if he had conſidered that the Improvements of Lands and Manufactures, the Increaſe of Cattle, the Fall of Intereſt, and the viſible Increaſe of the national Stock in Houſes, Furniture, Plate, and Jewels, ſince that Period of Time, are ſo many inconteſtible Proofs of the Decreaſe of the national Poverty. For except he can ſhew, that national *Poverty* increaſes in proportion to the Increaſe of what all Mankind admit to be national Riches, he muſt allow, that there is a far leſs Appearance of *Poverty* now than *twenty Years* ago.

His Third Query, as 'tis a Conſequence only of his Firſt, ſtands upon the ſame ſandy Foundation: For if the national Wealth be increas'd, his *Bankruptcies, Inſolvencies*, and *Diſtreſſes in private Families*, can't be increas'd from any Cauſes but an Increaſe of *People* and *Luxury*. But I am ready to prove, that *Bankruptcies* were more frequent *twenty Years* ago than of late; tho' if they were not, it would be no Proof, that we are become poorer; becauſe, as the Number of our *Adventurers* and *Traders* of all Kinds is augmented at leaſt *One Third*, within theſe *twenty Years*, *Bankruptcies* might be proportionably increas'd, without being any Proof of an Increaſe of National Poverty.

I will ſuppoſe, that our Author had grounded theſe Queries on a Suppoſition that our Pariſh Poor is increas'd. But ſuppoſing it be; it rather proves the Increaſe of People, Luxury, and the Defect of our Laws, than the Increaſe of National Poverty. And, Mr. *D'Anvers* may have what good Opinion he pleaſes of our *Farmers, Manufacturers, Artificers* and *Mechanicks*; but I believe he will be deem'd both partial and ſingular by all Men of Diſcernment, if he imagines, that they are not become as luxurious, in their own Spheres, as any of their Fellow-ſubjects. This is a Truth which, I am ſorry, won't bear Cavil or Conteſt.

As for Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Second Query, I dare ſay, he knows little of the Fall of *Rents*, and the Throwing-up of *Farms*, from Inſtances in his own Family, unleſs he may have been enabled to become a *Freeholder* by dealing in *Obloquy, Scandal* and *Sedition*. But ſuppoſing the Fact to be true, which the great and happy Call for *Corn* from abroad, for many Years, ſeems to contradict, it proves rather the Augmentation of *Farms*, by the Incloſure and Improvement of Common and other waſte Lands, and the Avarice of *Landlords*, than any Increaſe of National Poverty.

In the fatal Year 1720, many Landlords, more covetous than wiſe, rais'd their Rents infinitely beyond the Value of their Lands; and have tyrannically kept them up ever ſince. What Wonder is it then, that ſuch Rents ſhould be ill-paid, or that ſuch Lands ſhould be thrown upon their Hands? But I believe there are few old Rents ill-paid, or few old Leaſes thrown up. It would be highly abſurd to think there are; ſince it is notorious, that there never has been ſo continual a happy Call for Corn from abroad, as for many Years paſt, and that Cattle and all other Products of Land never bore a better Price, nor have had a quicker Sale, than ſince the Year 1722.

But *Caleb*, ever conſiſtent with himſelf, was reſolv'd throughout this whole Performance to miſlead and beſpatter. For after taking a great deal of Pains to enforce the Juſtice of the *Spaniſh* Court, in regard to the Demand on the South Sea Company in virtue of the *Proteſt*, he adds, without the leaſt Foundation, 'However, I cannot yet be induced to believe, as 'it is inſinuated in the Manifeſto, *(page 5.)* that the 'firſt Hint of demanding 68,000*l.* from the South 'Sea Company aroſe from our *own Miniſter* at home.'

Here is the baſeſt, moſt villainous Attempt upon the Character of *our Gentleman* in the Adminiſtration, that ever was publiſh'd under the Colour of a Compliment. The *Manifeſto*, tho' it be calculated more to ſow Sedition here, than to juſtify the Conduct of *Spain*, ſpeaks in this Place *[p. 5.]* of the *Miniſtry* in general. *The Miniſtry at* London *reckon'd on our Claims upon the Aſſiento Company for the Payment we were to make, &c.* Here is not the Shadow of an Inſinuation concerning a *ſingle Miniſter*, as *Caleb* moſt flagitiouſly avers. But no Wonder we find him pointing on this Occaſion at *one*, againſt whom he had level'd all his Spleen and Malice for thirteen Years together.

The Inſinuation, as it ſtands in the *Manifeſto*, of the *Miniſtry* in the general, is unchaſtiſable, and will appear unjuſt to any one who obſerves, that the King of *Spain* himſelf, by ordering his *Miniſter* to raiſe the 95,000*l.* here, did not look upon the *Proteſt* as the *Baſis* of the *Convention*; but as it ſtands in the *Craftſman*, regarding *one Individual* only, 'tis unpardonable, 'tis execrable; 'tis ſuch, as none but the ſhameleſs Director of this *Sink* or *common Sewer* of Poiſon and Scandal could publiſh, or ſo much as imagine.

I am Yours, &c.

Y. Z.

Belgrade, Auguſt 24. O. S.

SINCE the Concluſion of the Peace, the Turks come into this City every Day, either out of Curioſity or to bring in Proviſions. We alſo go to their Camp, where they ſhew us very great Friendſhip. They have among them People of all Callings and all Nations. We have ſeen Italians, French, and even Engliſh in their Camp; and of the Turks there are ſeveral come hither, who were here in 1717, when the Place was taken by Prince Eugene; but it is ſo much alter'd, by ſeveral Buildings and otherwiſe, that they ſcarce know it again. The Marquis de Villeneuve, Ambaſſador of France, is come hither, at the Requeſt of General Wallis, to concert ſuch Matters with him as relate to the Evacuation of the Place. The Forts of Sabacz and Ramſcha upon the Saave are likewiſe to be reſtor'd to the Turks. Some ſay, that the Treaty of Peace is only a Truce for Six Years.

Belgrade is a very great and populous City of Servia, and is ſituate at the Conflux of the Saave with the Danube, where the latter is very broad and rapid. Amurath II. one of the greateſt Conquerors of Turky, and the 10th Ottoman Monarch, inveſted this Place in 1441, with a powerful Army, which he

he commanded in Perſon; but John Huniades of Raguſa, Governor of Tranſilvania and Father to King Matthias, oblig'd him to retire, after he had beſieg'd it 7 Months, and loſt 80000 Men. Mahomet II. who at 21 Years of Age ſucceeded his Father Amurath in 1451, march'd towards Belgrade in 1456, with an Army of 150,000 Men, and to hinder its having any Relief from the Danube, he form'd a Fleet there of 200 Veſſels; but upon the firſt News that John Huniades receiv'd of it, he aſſembled 160 Ships, with a Reſolution to throw Succours into the Place at all Hazards; and approaching the Ottoman Fleet, after an obſtinate and bloody Battle, he took 24 of their Ships. Thoſe which had the good Fortune to eſcape, were afterwards burnt by the Sultan's Order, leſt they ſhould fall into the Hand of the Hungarians. Huniades entred into the Town, and defended it with ſuch Bravery, that Mahomet, who was reſolv'd to periſh in the Siege rather than retire, was on the point of being abandoned by his Men in the laſt Storm, when himſelf was wounded, moſt of his Generals kill'd, and above 30,000 Men left dead upon the Spot, ſo that the Sultan was oblig'd to raiſe the Seige on the 6th of Auguſt that Year, but the Victory coſt the Hungarians very dear, becauſe Huniades, who was the braveſt General of his Time, was ſo dangerouſly wounded, that he dy'd ſoon after. In 1496 Ali Beg had like to have taken it by Surprize, but the Plot was diſcover'd in time. Solyman II. ſurnamed the Great, the 14th Ottoman Monarch, who came to the Throne the ſame Year that Charles the Fifth was crown'd Emperor at Aix la Chapelle, viz. 1520, taking Advantage of the declining State of the Kingdom of Hungary, and of the Minority of its King, Lewis II. took the Fortreſs of Sabatſch, and laid Siege to Belgrade in 1521. when Francis Adevar the Commandant made ſo brave a Defence, during a Siege of ſeveral Months, that it was expected the Turks would have retir'd; but two Deſerters that went over to Solyman's Camp, ſhow'd him the weakeſt Part of the Place, and gave him ſuch good Directions, that he took the Town, when the Gariſon retir'd into the Citadel: Whereupon Solyman caus'd ſome Pieces of Ordnance to be levell'd againſt the Tower of St. Francis's Church, but the Gariſon withſtood all his Efforts for 60 Days, at the End of which the Sultan granted them a Ceſſation of Arms, with Leave to repair what Damage they had ſuſtain'd. Then two Renegadoes, by undermining the Wall, blew it up, which oblig'd the Gariſon to a Capitulation, and they were allow'd to go out with their Baggage; but Solyman obſerv'd none of the Articles of the Capitulation. From that Time the Turks were in Poſſeſſion of the Place till 1688. when the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria re-took it for the Emperor, after a Siege of a few Weeks; but two Years after this the Turks took it again, by the accidental blowing up of a Magazine of Powder, which open'd a Breach for them, and they enjoy'd it till 1717, when the Imperialiſts (after a fruitleſs Attempt to re-take it in 1693.) made themſelves Maſters of it, under the Conduct of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who took it by Capitulation on the 19th of Auguſt, after having three Days before gain'd a complete Victory over the Turks. This Place has ſince been fortified to ſuch a Degree, that it ſeem'd in a Manner impregnable; and the Expence incurr'd upon that Account for about 20 Years, is computed at near 40 Millions of Livres.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Sept. 19. Wind S. E. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Argyle, Terrible, and Alderney. Came down and ſail'd the Charming Betty, Ivey, for Ireland.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dover, the Jaſper, Curling, from Peterſburg for Boſton.

At Malaga, the Finch, Moody, from Hamburg; and the Adventure, Gehen, from Cadiz.

LONDON.

A Ship is arrived in the Thames with ſome very curious Tapeſtry Hangings, as a Preſent from the Czarina to his Majeſty, which we hear are to be put up in the Palace of St. James.

This Day his Excellency Baron Waſſenaer, Miniſter from the Court of Vienna, will give a Grand Entertainment, at his Houſe in Pall-mall, to the Prime Nobility and Foreign Miniſters, it being the Birth-day of the Emperor of Germany, who enters into the 55th Year of his Age.

Yeſterday was held a Grand Council at Kenſington, when a Proclamation was order'd to be iſſued out, for ſummoning the Parliament to meet and ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs, on Thurſday the 15th of November next; agreeable to what was mention'd in this Paper the 12th Inſtant.

On Wedneſday laſt died at his Houſe at Ingateſtone in Eſſex, Charles Hornby, Eſq; Chief Clerk in the Pipe-Office, a Place of 800 l. per Ann. which is in the Gift of the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor waited on the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to to obtain Protections for the Maſters of Colliers; which, as we are informed, was upon his Lordſhip's Requeſt granted.

On Monday next will be iſſued out at the Pay-Office, Whitehall, One Month's Subſiſtance to his Majeſty's Forces, from the 24th of September, to the 24th of October next.

Laſt Night the new-born Daughter of his Grace the Duke of Portland, was baptized at his Grace's Houſe, Privy-Garden, by the Name of Margaret. His Grace the Duke of Kent ſtood Godfather, and the Counteſs of Kinnoul, and the Lady Betty Egerton, Godmothers. The Counteſs of Oxford ſtood Proxy for the Counteſs of Kinnoul, and the Lady Arabella Bentinck for the Lady Egerton.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	01 55	02 16

Bank Stock 138 3-4ths. India 154. South Sea 93 3-8ths. Old Annuity 108 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 106 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 98. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 89 1-half. London Aſſurance 11 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 2 l. 12 s. to 13 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 17 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 1 l. 10 s Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 8 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 93 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 7 s. 6 d. to 8 s.

The Receipts for the preſent Bank Circulation are now paying off, and the Court of Directors are taking in a new Subſcription for 1,200,000 l. at 5 s. per Cent. Premium on the Sum ſubſcribed, and 4. per Cent. Intereſt on the 10. per Cent. Depoſit-money.

Bank Stock ſells as above for the Opening, with the Dividend. The Tranſfer Books open Oct. 12.

South Sea Old Annuity Dividend will be paid Octob. 31. The Tranſfer Books open Octob. 24.

The Million Bank Dividend will be paid October 19.

London Aſſurance Tranſfer Books will ſhut the 27th Inſtant, and open Octob. 30.

Pay-Office, Sept. 12, 1739.

THESE are to give Notice, That the Widows of the Commiſſion and Warrant Officers of His Majeſty's Royal Navy, will be paid their Penſions and Bounty due to the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1739. at the Pay-Office in Broad-ſtreet; viz. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Maſters Widows, on Tueſday the 2d of October next; the Boatſwains and Gunners Widows, on Wedneſday the 3d; and the Widows of the Carpenters, Purſers, Surgeons, and the reſt, on Thurſday the 4th, between the Hours of Ten and Two; and every Tueſday afterwards, between the ſame Hours. And all Widows who inhabit in London, or the Parts adjacent, are to take Notice, That the Penſion, or Bounty, will not be paid, unleſs they come in Perſon to receive it, or that their Attorney does bring a Certificate from the Miniſter or Churchwardens of the Pariſh they belong to, ſhewing the Cauſe of their Inability.

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MORAL CONSEQUENCES.

BY

GEORGE CHETNE, M.D. C.R.Ed.S. & F.R.S.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. Virg.

Inque domus Superum ſcandere cura fuit. Ovid.

Printed for *C. Rivington*, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and *J. Leake*, Bookſeller in *Bath*.

This Day is publiſhed,

At the Deſire of the Judges, *and the* Vice-Chancellor,

THE Nature, Uſefulneſs, and Regulation of Religious ZEAL. A SERMON preached at St Mary's, Oxon, before the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Fortescue Aland, and Mr. Baron Thompſon; and before the University of Oxford: At the Aſſizes held there on Thurſday Augt. 4. 1739.

By JOSEPH TRAPP, D. D. *Miniſter of* Chriſt-Church *and St.* Leonard's Foſter-lane, London.

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WHICH has reſtored ſo many Thouſands labouring under the deepeſt Conſumptions and moſt deplorable Aſthma's to perfect Health and Strength in a few Days Time, after all other the moſt celebrated Methods and Medicines had been try'd in vain.

It at once ſtrikes at, and abſolutely eradicates the firſt Principle or Cauſe of Conſumptions, whether of the Lungs or of any other Kind, as alſo of Aſthma's, or Shortneſs of Breath, reduces the vicious Ferment of the Blood and Juices, corrects the acrid Salts which erode the Lungs, frees them from all obſtructiug Viſcoſities, and does more real Good in one Day than any other Medicine whatever can in ten.

It aſſuredly retrieves the Patient, tho' reduc'd to a mere Skeleton; and immediately cures the moſt tedious waſting and almoſt ſuffocating Coughs, Hoarſneſs, Wheezing, Shortneſs of Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain, or Weight in the Breaſt, Spitting of Blood, Soreneſs of the Stomach, Throat, or Windpipe; Alſo Catarrhs, or Defluxions of ſharp Rheum, and all Phyſical and Aſthmatick Effects, Hectick Fevers, waſting Night Sweats, and Diarrhœa's, or Looſeneſſes, in a pleaſant and moſt agreeable Manner.

It is balſamick, healing and ſtrengthening beyond Compariſon, reſtores in all inward Waſtings, Weakneſs, and Decay of Conſtitution whatever, perfectly cures Ulcers in the Lungs or in any other internal Part, cauſes free and eaſy Reſpiration or long Breathing, and ſpeedily and infallibly cures ASTHMA's, and all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, be they ever ſo bad, without the leaſt Diſorder, Trouble or Confinement, and is indeed the only true Remedy that can be ſurely depended upon for the entire Cure of thoſe Maladies.

Nor can the whole *Materia Medica* afford a quicker or more certain Cure for common Coughs and Colds; but the great Character this moſt noble Chymical ELIXIR has ſo juſtly gain'd, for the direct and infallible Cure of CONSUMPTIONS and ASTHMA's, &c. has occaſioned many Attempts to counterfeit it; be careful therefore to have the Right, which is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD's Toyſhop, at the Rofe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and at no other Place in England.

LONDON Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row*.